

have been wholly unexpected, and which threatened for a while to divide our nation forever the confederated republics, to break up our national union. A catastrophe of this description every rational man must regard as the greatest evil that could befall our country; and it is to be avoided by every possible means. It is unquestionably true, that, had the non-slaveholding States foreseen that the question would so thoroughly agitate and shaken up the elements of discord which are to be found in our complex system of government, they would have avoided those measures by which the ferment was occasioned. And we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Van Buren, devoted as he is to the Union, and devoted as he ever has been, in war and in peace, to national integrity and the general cause of independent America, would have withheld his vote, above all others, could he have foreseen that consequences so threatening to the stability of the general government, would have resulted from the adoption of the Resolution.

The lessons of experience are not lost upon men like Mr. Van Buren. He now stands foremost amongst those who proclaim the doctrine that our national union must be preserved at every hazard, under all circumstances, as the ark of our country's hope and safety, and that even in the dissemination of truth upon great moral questions, and in the discussion of elementary principles, regard should be had, by all persons and at all times, to the grand, predominant, all-important doctrine, that the general Republic is one and indivisible,—"that the Union must and shall be preserved."

[To be continued.]

Falling to pieces.—The whig conspiracy to carry the election of President into Congress is pretty much blown up. Gen. Blair of Tennessee, one of the members of Congress, who went into the Bell Caucus of eleven, at Washington, to nominate White, "has abandoned the White faction in disgust, and supports the democratic candidate for the Presidency, with vigor and zeal." Major Beebe, the Senator of the Dallas district in Alabama, when he was elected in 1835, declared his preference for Judge White. He now declares, in reply to five of his constituents, that when he was elected, he considered Judge White a Republican and a friend to the Administration—that he no longer considers him such—that every desperate faction in the United States, that is arrayed against General Jackson, in Alabama and elsewhere, is striving to carry the election to the House—that if Judge White could be elected, he would be immediately surrounded by "Bank men, Internal Improvement men, Federalists and Nullifiers"—but that it is not now contemplated that he stands any chance of being elected; and that he is only kept in the field, for the purpose of "taking from the democratic candidate, the State of Tennessee, and perhaps N. Carolina"—that Harrison is in fact the candidate of the whigs, &c., &c.

Be careful—you see that Editors can fight, Mr. Public, and if you impose upon us too much, there is no knowing but you may get shot through the thigh—we have a great mind to challenge the Atlas, but won't till after the election, because we are determined to vote. But to the proof of Editorial valor:—

"A Grand Gulf paper states that a duel was fought in Louisiana, opposite that town, on Wednesday morning, the 5th ult., between V. E. Howard, Esq., editor of the Mississippiian, and J. G. A. Bonchelle, Esq., editor of the State Rights Banner, growing out of some editorial personalities indulged in by both parties. Col. P. H. Price and Howard acted as seconds and friends of V. E. Howard—and Major Coffey, A. R. Johnson, and Mr. Meeker, as the seconds and friends of Mr. Bonchelle. The parties stood at the distance of ten yards. The first fire of both proved harmless—but on the second shot, Mr. Howard wounded his antagonist—his ball striking the right and passing through into the left thigh. The wound is not regarded as dangerous, and Mr. Bonchelle will, in all probability, be able to be on his feet in eight or ten days. Both gentlemen acted with a coolness, deliberation, and bravery becoming a better cause—as was unanimously admitted by all who witnessed the unpleasant scene."

A correspondent at Washington writes us, that a letter was received there on Monday last, stating that Gen. Call had fallen back on Fort Drake, and that from 4 to 6000 horses had perished in the retreat. The mounted Tennessee volunteers had to be despatched from Fort Drake to the St. J. hos, 70 miles distant, to prevent them from starving. It is also affirmed that the gallant Col. Lane, of whom history has said so much of late, in his intense ardor to win the laurels from his superiors, made a like injudicious move.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Lieut. Col. Lane, commanding the detachment of 750 friendly Creek warriors, arrived at Tampa Bay, fought his way to the Witalacoochee, having had two skirmishes with the Seminoles and burnt their villages—was ordered to Fort Drake by Governor Call, and two hours after his arrival there (about the 20th ult.) committed suicide by putting the hilt of his sword on the ground, and running the point through the corner of the eye into the brain—no cause assigned—Lieut. Col. Brown will succeed him.

A New Orleans paper refers upon a country contemporary who talks about the unhealthiness of that city in the following knock-down manner:—"The village of Franklin, St. Mary's parish, is one of the most unhealthy in the State, and perhaps in the Union. With a population of about 500, it loses weekly by the fever and ague, the cold plague, and the ROT, (a disease caught from the swine, of which great numbers are kept at that place,) at least ten or twenty persons. We are told that the remaining inhabitants are about to abandon the place in short order."

Mr. Bristow, the successful writing master, will leave Boston, as we perceive by his advertisement, in the course of a few days. The unrivalled success of Mr. B. in his profession has secured him full classes during his sojourn here, and the universal satisfaction expressed by his pupils entitles him to the confidence of the public generally. We can assure our friends in other cities that Mr. B. merits the liberal commendation he has received.

Lectures on Geology.—Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON will commence a course of Lectures on Geology, at the Olden, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to be continued on each successive Friday and Monday evenings, until the course is concluded. His course last year was very popular, and cannot fail, the present season, of being equally so.

The splendid exhibition of the Conflagration of Moscow, at Congress Hall, is attracting numerous visitors—the ingenuity of this remarkable piece of mechanism has been the wonder and admiration of the curious in all parts of the nation.

Tam O'Shanter, the Landlady and Souther Johnny, have returned to Philadelphia. We hope they'll visit Boston before long, for we never held another so pleasing a group of satirists.

Codrig and Haskell have advertised one of the most elegant assortments of American cloths, to be sold in Boston. For fineness, color, and durability, they are equal, many of them, to the best of foreign manufacture, and prove the capability of his country to compete with her most experienced rivals in the production of woollens as well as cottons.

Our snow storm on Thursday is what a contemporary calls the Indian summer—being a day of rare purity of a summer's day.

The distribution bill.—The evils of the new deposit, or distribution bill, are becoming daily more glaring. The mercantile community are the greatest sufferers from its operation at this time. The vicious principles of the bill, however, lay deeper, and unless at once checked, will poison the very fountains, and sap the foundations of our institutions.

The bill purports to be a law regulating the deposits of the public money, placing all over five millions of dollars in the State treasuries on deposit. Are the State treasuries the best, or even the proper depositories of the United States money? Is it expedient or safe thus to blend the duties and business of the National Government with those of the State government? We know of no measure leading more directly to the confusion and ruin of both the state and national governments than this. Consolidation in its worst and most corrupting form must follow from such a system, if long pursued. But it is urged that in reality the law means a distribution of the revenue, among the states, never to be called for. If such be really the design of those who voted for the law, it is a fraud in legislation, totally unworthy of Congress and of the age. The act bears upon its face no such construction; and the American people will place the stamp of reprobation upon any such measure. They will never consent to the expense and injustice of raising a revenue for distribution, they will never consent that A shall be taxed for the benefit of B. They know full well that if the money raised be paid back to them from the Treasury, in the proportion that they paid it into the Treasury, the whole process of collecting and repaying it, is useless and worse than useless labor. If, on the other hand, the government collect five dollars from A, and ten dollars from B, and in the distribution pays A ten dollars and B five, B is robbed, under the forms of law, of five dollars for the benefit of A; and thus, surely, the mass of the people will be robbed for the benefit of the few. Such a system shocks all the moral sensibilities of this people, and every honest man's voice ought to be raised against it.

The first measure of Congress in the coming session should be to essentially modify the existing law. An existing, unexpended appropriation should be stricken from the sum to be deposited with the states. The clause limiting the amount to be deposited in any one Bank to three fourths the amount of the capital of such bank, and that requiring interest from the banks ought to be repealed. The effect of those provisions, whatever may have been the design, is to render the deposits of little use to banks, to cripple their power in effecting the necessary commercial exchanges of the country, and thus pave the way for the incorporation of a new United States Bank. In the great fiscal operations of a nation, a concentration, to an adequate extent, of its financial resources is as necessary as the concentration of its soldiers for effective military achievements.

The states are not yet prepared, not having as yet passed any laws, to receive the money of the United States. And if the people are wise they will not consent to make the State treasuries branches of the United States treasury. We call upon the democratic press of the country to speak out frankly and fearlessly upon this all important subject, to enlighten their representatives and to direct them in the path of their duty.

Rip Van Winkle.—The east part of Longmeadow is democratic, and we have some fine spirits there; but in the old town, the good people are still voting for Governor Brooks. Old Rip Van Winkle will wake up one of these days, we prophesy, and be astonished at the distorted vision with which he has been looking at things.—Hamden Whig.

It is the same here. The Atlas is conducted by Rip, and the committees of vigilance and public safety are selected by him. He verily believes that these are the days of the Hartford Convention, but ever and anon, in his dreams, he uses the terms in vogue under His Majesty's government, in his mind the beau ideal of good governments. He will wake up one of these days, perhaps when the last trumpet sounds, and will then learn, to his surprise, that we have a republican government, and that the people, and not the nabobs, rule.

The Atlas claims 147 electoral votes, as certain for Mr. Available for President; and says the Tories concede this number. Very true, the federal Tories claim it, and the federal Tories concede it. But the democrats, who are politicians both of sense and truth, know that Mr. White Harrison Webster Available is in a faint minority, and that Mr. Van Buren will be elected, and will receive about two thirds of the electoral votes. Why will not the friends of the Atlas take the best offered in the Albany Argus on Mr. Van Buren's election? They have conscientious scruples—in their purses have they?

The pressure in the money market here is rather exasperating; but our citizens bear it like heroes—there is no wavering of confidence—they appear determined to meet the crisis shoulder to shoulder, and to stand by each other to the last—in this way they can and will sustain themselves—they have property enough—business enough—profits enough—but not capital enough—this deficiency they must supply by faith in each other;—a little caution—curtailment—squeezing, for a few weeks, with liberality among the bank directors, will make matters easier.

The whig papers have been very industrious in circulating the story that Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, who is in favor of Biddle's bank, is a Van Buren man, &c. This is not correct. Mr. Forward has been a uniform whig ever since the federal party first assumed that name, and he now goes with that party against Van Buren, as he has heretofore against Jackson.

We are happy to learn that the Secretary of the Navy has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition as to be able to attend to his official duties. There is not a more honorable, frank, affable officer in the government, than Gov. DICKINSON, and the public would feel any circumstance that should deprive it of his services as a severe calamity.

In the Statesman of this morning will be found the proceedings of the democratic convention in Essex County. The Senatorial ticket is an excellent one, and we hope that the united and vigorous support its character entitles it to, will secure its triumph.

A paper says that they have had ice nearly an inch thick in Philadelphia—that's nothing—we've got some here a foot thick.

A federal paper in Vermont lies so bad that its readers do not believe in the deaths it publishes.

The house destroyed by fire in New street, New York, the other night, was the oldest one in the city, and the only one standing built in the seventeenth century.

They are busily engaged at work in Newark repairing the damages of the late severe conflagration in that city. "The burnt district" will be rebuilt immediately.

Miss Wilt has recovered \$820 of Mr. Smith, both of Frederick, Co. Md., because Mr. S. told Miss W. he would marry her and then wouldn't.

There are lots of counterfeit bills about of the Morris Canal Bank.

Fatal Rencontre at Louisville, Ky.—On the 22d of October, in the morning, a man named Jones, a hatter at Louisville, sent to the street in which Mr. Charles Harper was engaged, and requested Mr. Harper to come over to his shop (apostrophe). Mr. Harper went in, and as soon as he entered the house, Jones locked the door on him, and said he wished to settle that difficulty, and pulled out a pistol to shoot him. Mr. Harper knocked it out of his hand, and it went off in the scuffle without damage. Mr. Harper then retreated to the back door, and found that also locked. Jones pursued him with another drawn pistol, which Mr. Harper perceiving, drew one also, and shot Jones in the head, blowing out some of his brains; yet he was still living, although it was believed he would die that night.

In addition to the above, we learn, says a Lexington paper, that the circumstance of this event were such as entirely to acquit Mr. Harper of all blame in the estimation of the public.

Accident to Steamer Bangor.—We learn from Capt. S. H. Howes, who arrived in this city last evening, that the Bangor arrived at Bucksport on Tuesday morning from Bangor, and was having at half past eight o'clock, on her trip to Boston, with one hundred and sixty passengers, when, having started the engine, the air-pump began to give way, and at the same time the main shaft broke in the inner pillow block, which instantly threw the engine out of line, and rendered the boat unmanageable. Some other trifling injury was done to the machinery, but the boat sustained not the least damage in hull or otherwise, and now lies safe at the wharf at Bucksport. As there is no funds at that place, the boat will probably have to be towed to Portland to repair. The passengers were all landed in safety, and would probably take stages for Portland.—Daily.

Mexican Mission to Spain.—By a letter from Tampico, received by a commercial house in New Orleans, it appears that Messrs. Mora, Parres, and Villa Urtiga, for Havana: the object of their voyage is attributed solely to diplomatic relations on the part of their government with Spain. They are to proceed to Madrid to terminate the negotiations of a reciprocal commerce according to the basis established by the decree of the 27th of August last, which declares a suspension of hostilities with the mother country, and the opening of the Mexican ports to her merchantmen.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated Cheraw, Oct. 22.—"The steamerboat Atlanta, sunk near Wabbe, not far from Godfrey's Ferry, loaded with merchandise from the interior. Report says she ran on a snag in the channel of the river, and filled up immediately."

Bank of the State of Georgia.—The Savannah Georgian says:—In addition to its usual dividend of four dollars for six months, equal to eight per cent. per annum, a bonus of six dollars per share out of the surplus fund has been awarded to the stockholders. The stock of this bank, and of all the banks in this city, is considerably above par."

It is related of the great Napoleon that when his troops took possession of Vienna, he ordered a guard to be stationed at the residence of Haydn, the composer of "The Creation." The musician was much alarmed at seeing the soldiers approach his door, and asked, in great humility, what they wanted with him, and whether he had committed any crime against the French government. "None," answered the officer in command, smiling, "on the contrary I have received the orders of the Emperor to place a sentinel at your door in order to protect and honor an individual of such rare genius."

Arsenic in Soils.—By a recent analysis of the soil in a district in Cornwall, England, the extraordinary fact of its containing fifty per cent. of arsenic was discovered. The balance of the soil is composed of sulphate of iron and some silica. No plants grow in this soil. The arsenic is in the form of a sulphate.

A surgeon dentist, by the name of Aldis Brainerd, recently denied a respectable young lady in Augusta, Geo. It being afterwards ascertained that he had as many wives as a Sultan, he was indicted, found guilty at Anderson Court House, S. C., and sentenced to a fine of 1000 dollars, and two years imprisonment in a dungeon. The history of his success with the ladies is about to be published, as a lesson to bachelors and a caution to girls.

Very modest—beautifully chaste.—The last Journal has an article describing the manner in which Harrison enters the field for the Presidency. "He comes upon the turf in the finest style imaginable—his head and tail right up!"—Hamden Whig.

It would seem from the Bangor Courier that the lawyers in that place must be doing fine business—there being on the docket of the Court of Common Pleas at a recent session, no less than twenty-five hundred cases, and on that of the Supreme Court about to commence its sittings—sixteen hundred.

Suicide.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Richard Rensell, an old gentleman about sixty years of age, who resided with his son-in-law, Dr. Lawrence, at corner of Sheriff and Delancy streets, was found dead in his bed room, with his throat cut across with a razor.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Figure of Christ.—A fine specimen of statuary representing the Saviour, carved out of a single block of crystal, of large dimensions, has been added to the museum of the Duke of Orleans. It is spoken of as a splendid exhibition of genius and of art.

A Standard Literary Work.—Among the "Literary Memoirs" of a late German writer, there is a work entitled "Reflections on Isaiah's Boats!"—N. Y. Era.

Both Theatres were well filled last night. Mrs. Terman was most flatteringly received at the Tremont, and Mr. Eaton at the National. Mr. Harrington's new tragedy is a well written and interesting piece, and deserves the general applause bestowed upon it. We congratulate the author upon his success.

To night the Concert of last week will be repeated at the Temple—as it will undoubtedly be the best one the public will have an opportunity of listening to for many months, if not years, they will be wise enough, we hope, to fill the Hall with their precious souls and bodies, this evening.

Well done.—A fellow attempted to break into a house in New York, a few nights since, when a lady caught his leg as he thrust it in at the window, and held him until some males came and took charge of him.

Ordination.—The Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Jr., has accepted a call to the Rectorship of Grace Church, in this city, and will be admitted to the Order of Priests to-morrow (Sunday) A. M. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold.

The ports of St. Marc, Marigau, Arquin, Porte de Paiz and Anse d'Hainault, will be closed on the 31st of December next.

The Louisville Gazette strains so hard to be witty we fear it may meet with some internal injury.

The New Bedforders say they must have a railroad from Taunton to connect with the Providence road.

Five missionaries sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday morning, for Western Africa.

James Fennimore Cooper arrived at New York on Thursday.

HANOVER LYCEUM.—The Board of Managers of this institution, having had a series of Lectures upon a few subjects, will be more advantageous and useful to the members and members of the Lyceum than single and disconnected Lectures, have made the following arrangement for the present season.

A course of Lectures on the Aborigines of America, illustrated by diagrams, by Dr. J. V. C. Smith.

A course on Chemistry, by Professor Webster, of Harvard University.

A course on Animal Magnetism, by Dr. Poyen, of Paris.

Two Lectures on the Romance of the Seas, by Hon. Rufus Choate, and a Lecture from Rev. Jared Sparks.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Democratic voters of Suffolk County, friendly to the Baltimore nominations, will be held at the Old Common Council Room, Court square, to hear the Report of their Nominating Committee, on Monday evening, Nov. 7, at 7 o'clock.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.
S. J. THOMAS, Sec'y.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON will deliver a course of twelve Lectures on Geology, at the Olden, beginning on the first Monday of November, 7 P. M. and continuing every Monday and Friday evening.

Tickets for gentlemen, \$3; for ladies, \$2—may be obtained at Hilliard, Gray & Co's.

R. H. A. An adjourned meeting of the Robin Hood Archers Association will be held at their room, Hancock street, on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock. The punctual attendance of every member is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Per order, GEO. H. CHILD, Sec'y.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The time of delivering the inaugural Lecture before this Society necessarily postponed until FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, when Hon. Daniel Webster, President of the Society, will open the winter's course. Per order, E. S. DIXWELL, Rec. Sec.

SOUTH BOSTON.—The Democrats of South Boston, one and all, are invited to meet at their Reading Room, over the Franklin Bank, every evening till after the elections. o31

WARD 12 WEST SIDE.—All persons favorable to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and the democratic nominations generally, are reminded that their headquarters are established at the corner of Castle and Washington streets, second story, entrance No. 1 Castle street. The rooms will be opened on Saturday evening next, and every evening after until the 14th Nov. n5

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Irish Citizens of Boston and vicinity, will be held at Montgomery Hall, No. 5 Devonshire street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Nov. 8, at 7 o'clock, to hear the Report of their Committee. Punctual attendance is requested. n5

NOTICE.—The Anniversary Sermon before the Female Charitable Institute will be delivered by Rev. Thomas Whittemore, D.D., on SUNDAY EVENING at the Rev. H. Hudson's meeting house, School street; service to commence at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken up at the close of the services, in aid of the Institute's fund. n5

MADAME FRANCIS WRIGHT DABNEY will lecture in the Massachusetts Hall, at the Eagle Hotel, in Charleston, on Wednesday, Friday, and Monday evenings next, commencing at 7 o'clock, on each evening.

N. B. Tickets may be had at John A. Stevens's Apothecary shop, (Charleston), at the office of the Investigator, and at the door. Price 12 cents. Boston, Nov. 1 1836. A. N. 61. 615* n61

WARREN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—No. 1. A meeting of the members of the Company will be held at their hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7 o'clock precisely. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before them. Per order, THOMAS T. CARVER, Clerk. n61

NOTICE.—The Anniversary Sermon before the Universal FEMALE Charitable Institute, will be delivered by Rev. THOMAS WHITEMORE, D.D., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Rev. H. Hudson's meeting house, School street. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken up at the close of the service, in aid of the Institute's fund. n61

MARRIED. In this city, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Samuel H. Wheelock to Miss Sophronia Kemp.

By Rev. Mr. Young, of Waco, Me. to Miss Jane F. Woodman; Mr. Henry T. Danforth to Miss Amanda Jane McEllan; Mr. Francis Call to Miss Sarah G. Downes; Mr. Joseph Godfrey to Miss Abigail Rickers.

By Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Mr. Charles D. Meriam to Miss Eliza F. Jackson.

By Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. George Badger, of Reading, to Miss Elizabeth H. Pierce.

DIED. In this city, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Catherine E. Hopkins 50.

Funeral from her father's house Richmond street, to-morrow afternoon, immediately after divine service. Relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Rebecca Hurd, widow of the late Col. John Hurd, 65.

At Roxbury, Friday morning, Nov. 4, Mr. Walter W. Richards, 32.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at his former residence, in Summer street.

At Albany, on Monday, 31st ult. Mr. Charles Knowler, son of Benj. Knowler, Esq., and brother-in-law and Private Secretary of Gov. Marcv. 21

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Saturday, Nov. 5, 1836.

Rises,	SUN	Sets.	MOON	FULL SEA,	Temp. in 1835,
46 38 4	4 50 4	4 50 4	4 23 5	48 33 5	at 8, and 52 66

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1836.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

No arrival this day.

CLEARED.

Ship Grand Turk, Samuel Easterbrook, Gibraltar and East Indies, (has her Sumatra cargo of pepper on board); brigs Rome, Marcus Sidrick, Savannah; Leopard, Pratt, Wilmington, N. C.; Brach Comot, Duncan, Windsor; scho Eliza Ann, Burnham, Apalachicola; scho Eliza, Bigelow, Woburn; Planter, Crosby, Hartford; Caribou, Delemerier, Canals; Millegerville, Reed, Portland; Mentor, Miller, Thomaston; Mary Ann, Hawks, do; Helen, Wood, Bath; Flash, Card, Dover; Comet, Rush, Bath.

The crew of the sch. Cash, (capt Cape Cod by Capt Libby, of brig Ruby) were taken off by Capt Capt Parlett, of brig Two Sisters, at New York—he put them on board the cutter, which landed them at Holmes' Hole. She was bound from Kennebec for Boston.

Br. sch John Rider, arrived at Scituate 3d inst, with loss of deck load of wood.

A small coral rock, even with the water's edge, in size and appearance like a vessel's jolly boat, was seen Jan 26, lat 39 42, lon 65 50, E.

At Pernambuco, about 1st Oct, Cynosure, Welch, hence, ar Sept 26.

At Rio Janeiro Sept 17, ships Louisiana, Sands, New York; Idg; Louisiana, Marsden, do; wig cargo; New Orleans, Wilson, do; Idg; Louisiana, Thayer, do; do; S. Buck, and Louis Matilda, reg; brigs Susan Chadwick Idg; Haley, wig cargo; Canada, reg; Ann Sandford, Idg; Tenedos, Robbins, wig cargo; Roman just ar from Buenos Ayres; scho Caroline, for sale; E. Dorsey, do. Sailed, same day, brig Trafalgar, Montevideo.

At Lisbon about 17 days ago, brig Rose, ar.

At Marseilles, 13th, Baltimore, Chesborough, Havana; Montezuma, do.

Sailed from Certe, 6th, Ocean Raymond, Marseilles.

At Trieste, 4th, Marseilles, and Messenger, New York; Commaqui, Snow, Boston; Sarah August, Correy, do; 6th, Impulse, Holmes, do; 9th, Shawmut, Shepard, Salem.

Arr at St. Ubes, 27th, Helena Margaretta, Ruyter, Boston.

Cid at Havre, Sept 17, brig Philadelphia, Marshall, Buenos Ayres. Sailed 18th, m. rango, Larkin, New Orleans.

Arr at 21st, Rouleaux, Webster, New Orleans; Sylvie de Grasse, New York.

Eastport for Baltimore; 30th, Poland, Norris, Boston; Nov 1, Export, Boss, do.

Cid Sampson, Purkiss, Havana; Santa Anna, Lathrop, Boston.

At BANY, Oct 31—Arr Grecian, Malson, Boston; Tigress, Scudder, and Ornament, Scudder, do.

Cid Ocello, Russell, Salem.

NEW YORK, Nov 1—Arr Eagle, Crowell, Salem.

2d—Arr Independence, Nye, Liverpool; Robt Bowne, Mansfield, Havre; Lafayette Blair, Charleston; Chandler, Wiley, Malaga; Isaac Ellice, Spring do; Adolph, Tilton, Mobile; Two Sisters, Pictou; Mark Thomaston; Mary Maria, do; Trent, Luber; Mary Elizabeth, Eastport. Below, ships Hila, fm Liverpool, ann Hamilton, Mobile.

Cid 1st, John Taylor, Luce, Liverpool; Caroline, Marschall, Mobile; 2d, Russian, Woodbury, Palermo; Amelia, Norton, St. Augustine.

Also arr Hila, Hammond, Liverpool; Douglas, Bourne, Rio Janeiro; Pomona, Brewer, Amsterdam; Marshal Ney, Talbot, Lisbon; Barbara, Brown, Malaga; Wm Jones, Haynes, do; Zephyr, Barker, Porto Rico; Vandalia, Ross, Bangor; Hindulia, Brown, Prospect; San, Nickerson, Boston; Monitor, Castine; Pres Jackson, Belfast; Prudence, Camden; Azula, Chace, Pictou; Watchman, Thomaston; Garland, Marblehead; Boston, in Bloom, Gloucester; Mary Ann, Cherryfield; Forest, Lubec.

Cid Ajax, Heine, Mobile; Emerald, Prindle, do; Roarer, Welden, Para.

3d—Arr Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax; Henry, Gurtze, Pictou; Abigail, Eliza, Grant, Thomaston; Plutus, Albee, Boston; Ceres, Plymouth.

Cid Norfolk, Perkins, Boston; Le Baron, Cheminant, Pernambuco; Stranger, Soule, Madeira; Charlotte, Howes, Havana. PHILADELPHIA, Nov 1—Arr Pennsylvania, Naylor, Malaga.

Cid Old Cuba, Shankland, Charleston.

2d—Arr John L. Hudson, Turkey, Malaga, experienced very rough weather on the passage, lost mainmast, sails, &c., and lost two men overboard fourth day out—had to get 2 men to assist in working her up most of her crew being disabled. Also arr Martha, Day, Portsmouth.

Cid Anna, Eckhart, Pernambuco.

RICHMOND, Oct 29—Sailed Esquimaux, Cook, Boston.

Sailed—Sailed Equinox, Crosby, Alacant; Cid Powhatan, Cowes.

SAVANNAH, Oct 24—Arr Howard, Merrill, Liverpool; Wilhelmina, Boston.

25th—Arr Celia, Blydenburg, New York; Oregon, Hartford. Cid Madison, Bulky New York.

MOBILE, Oct 19—Arr Fredonia, Page, New York; Neptune, do; Mary Vickery, do.

20th—Arr Cincinnati, Barstow, New York.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

To the owners of Tomb No. 148 Central Burial Ground, standing in the names of Messrs. Holland, Wallis and Towser—

Respected Friends: It is desirable, for the public improvement, to have the remains of the deceased, who have been interred in the Central Burial Ground, to make room, as you say, for public improvements, which calls upon me to state my views in regard to said improvements. In the first place, I think that end of Roylston street was wide enough for all travel there was, or ever is likely to be there, without disturbing the ashes of the dead. If some of your city friends and be less want the iron fence and wall extended all around the Common, so they can promenade all on Sunday afternoon, then carry it round inside from the Burial Ground. It will but extend their walk a little further, and perhaps be more congenial to their health. Or, if the gentlemen shutters on said street wish it to be widened, let them dispense with the green spot in front of their dwellings, as it can be pared as well as not; but by all means, let the dead rest in their last home.

I speaking of public improvements, I like to see them going on; but I like to see them made in a prudent, economical manner, and for the public good—not for the mere sake of ornamenting the property of a few individuals, because they yield them to the public use. I have seen a large, expensive building, which has been a large, unnecessary expense in building that fence, which might have been dispensed with, and used to improve some other portion of the city, where it is more needed. The general complaint is, high taxes, high taxes, which are increasing every year, and will, if we continue to squander money to suit the idle vanity of every petitioner.

I like improvements, as I said before, and like to have streets widened, and made straight, where it is necessary; but in this case, I do not think public convenience requires it. I should think that if you wished to straighten streets, it might be done in some cases before they are built upon. They can be made straight at a great deal less expense. There is the new made part of Tremont and Front sts., which might be made straight now at a great deal less expense than they probably can fifty years hence. I wonder why these were not made straight when they were first built?—I have seen a large, expensive building, which has been a large, unnecessary expense in building that fence, which might have been dispensed with, and used to improve some other portion of the city, where it is more needed. The general complaint is, high taxes, high taxes, which are increasing every year, and will, if we continue to squander money to suit the idle vanity of every petitioner.

